

The Pronouns of Address of Simplicissimus

by Harvey C. Lehman

1913

Submitted to the Department of German of the
University of Kansas in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts

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June, 1913.

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THE PRONOUNS OF ADDRESS OF

SIMPLICISSIMUS

Introduction

In this paper we have set down the results of our study of the pronouns used in address in *Simplicissimus*. In this study we have paid particular attention to the usage of third personal pronouns in direct address.

For the enlightenment of the lay reader we will tell something about the origin of the book studied, and very briefly sketch the life of its author. "Der Abenteuerliche *Simplicissimus*" was written by Hans Jacob Christoffel von Grimmelshausen. We can not be sure of the exact year in which it was written, but it must have been written about the year 1668, for it was first printed in 1669 by Johann Fillion of M^ompelgart.

The copy used for our study is a reprint from one of the most authentic early editions. It was edited by Prof. Rudolph K^ogel of Leipzig, and printed by Max Niemeyer of Halle in 1880. The name of the editor is sufficient guarantee that the book used in our study is a faithful reproduction of the original work.

The author of *Simplicissimus* was born at Gelnhausen in Hessen, about the year 1625. His parents belonged to the peasant class and were probably able to impart to him only a small degree of culture. However that may be, their influence over him

was cut short by his being kidnapped from them at the age of ten, and drawn into one of the many war campaigns occurring at that time. Grimmelshausen spent the next thirteen years of his life campaigning, now here, now there, and it is probable that at the age of twenty-three his formal training amounted to little more than the ability to read and write.

After the year 1648 a period of peace prevailed. During these years Grimmelshausen travelled abroad, visiting in particular, France, Holland, and Switzerland. Upon returning to his native land he settled in Schwarzwald and entered the service of "des Bisthums Strassburg." Sometime later he became the chief magistrate of the village of Renchen, a position which he held until his death in 1676.

Of the matrimonial affairs of Grimmelshausen we know practically nothing. Scholars are inclined to believe, however, that he was twice married, once as a very young man, and again just after his return from abroad, his first wife having died young.

We possess in all twenty one manuscripts, supposedly written by Grimmelshausen. These works must have been written during the last eighteen years of their author's life, for as nearly as we can ascertain, these were the only years during which the author had sufficient leisure for writing. The six books which are included in "Der Abenteuerliche Simplicissimus" have always been

read with a great deal of interest, and are popular in Germany and elsewhere even to-day.

The study of the pronouns used in address in *Simplicissimus* has been of peculiar interest because of the fact that during the life of Grimmelshausen the pronouns used in address were of great variety and they possessed peculiar functions. These facts will be more fully discussed later.

The particular pronouns which we have found used in direct address in *Simplicissimus* are; *du* = thou, *ihr* = ye, *er* = he, *sie* = she, and *sie* = they. The last three of these pronouns are of the third person and it is with these pronouns especially that we have to do.

As regards the second personal pronouns, we have simply made a summary of their usage, together with a table showing both the exact number of times and the relative number of times they were used in the various books.

Throughout the six books, however, we have taken up and discussed at some length each case where the third person is used in direct address, even though in some instances we were obliged to practically repeat previous comments and observations. The writer hopes that the results of this study may prove to be both interesting and useful to the student of German.

In conclusion, he wishes to acknowledge the kindly

criticism of Dr. William Herbert Carruth, under whose direction
this thesis has been prepared.

The Use of the Third Personal Pronoun in Place
of the Second Personal Pronoun in
Simplicissimus.

- - - - -

A. In the first book of *Simplicissimus*, the third personal pronoun is not used at all in place of the second personal pronoun.

B. We first find such usage in Book II, page 94, line 15, "Günstiger Leser, ich erzehle diese Geschichte nicht darum damit er viel darüber lachen solle, sondern damit meine Histori gantz sei, und der Leser zu Gemüt führe, was vor ehebare Früchte von dem Tantzten zugewarten seyn."

I hold that the form "Günstiger Leser" as used above is a case of direct address. In the latter part of the sentence the form "der Leser" is probably not used in direct address, it is more likely indirect address. The use of the article may make any address indirect, but wherever we drop the article and, instead of saying "der Leser," substitute some such form as "geehrter Leser," "Lieber Leser" etc., the address can be only direct address. For example, on page 51, line 27 ff., we find the passage, "Ich muss

dem Leser . . . erzählen . . . , eh dass ich ihm sage. ,," etc.

We look upon the form "dem Leser" as an example of indirect address.

But the address to be found at the bottom of page 588, "Hochgeehrter, grossgünstiger, lieber Leser, u.s.w.," is certainly a case of direct address.

If we give assent to the above basis of classification, we must agree that the form of address to be found on page 94, "Günstiger Leser, u.s.w.," is a case of direct address, it follows then that the pronoun "er," used in apposition to "Leser," is also used as direct address.

As to the purpose of the author in addressing his reader in the third person, -- the very fact that he uses the form "Günstiger Leser" indicates that he is addressing his reader with much respect. The use of the third person thus seems to be one way to maintain this respectful form of address.

On page 165, line 13 ff., we find a very curious and interesting illustration of the difference between the usage of the pronouns 'du' and 'er' in direct address. The quotation follows: "der Herr sei gebeten mir zuverzeihen, dass ich die Frechheit brauche ein Wort mit ihm zu reden." In the preceding sentence we feel a little uncertainty as to whether the address is direct or indirect. The fact that the speaker uses the pronouns

'ich' and 'mir' in referring to himself, leads us to conclude that both the discourse and the address must be here direct.

Let us continue this quotation with the same test in mind: "Wol, antwortete der Stallmeister was beliebt dan dem Herrn? Nichts anders sagte der Leutenant, als das ich den Herrn bitten wolte ob er sich liesse belieben, mir meine Nativität zustellen! Der Stallmeister antwortete: Ich will verhoffen mein hochgeehrter Herr werde mir vergeben, dass ich demselben vor dissmal meiner Krankheit halber nicht willfahren kan . . . wan er sich aber bisz morgen zgedulden beliebet, will ich ihm verhoffentlich genugsame Satisfaction thun; Herr, sagte hierauff der Leutenant, er sage mir nur etwas dieweil ausz der Hand" u.s.w.

The wrangle thus continues until the Stallmeister becomes impatient and says, "Nun wolan so sehe sich der Herr dan wol vor, damit er nicht in dieser Stunde noch aufgehengt werde;" At this point the Leutenant loses his temper completely, and it is to be noted that he at this point drops the form "er" and substitutes for it the familiar second parsonal form "du". "Was, du alter schelm, sagte der Leutenant, der eben einen rechten Hundssoff hatte, soltest du einem Cavallier solche Wörte vorhalten dörffen! " And the author here inserts the following narrative sentence, "Zog damit von Leder und stach meinen lieben alten Hertzbruder im Bette zu Tode!"

It is to be noted in the above citations, that the form "er" is used as the regular pronoun of address between the Stallmeister and the Leutenant as long as they are on good terms. But that when the Leutenant finally loses his temper and begins to violently abuse the Stallmeister, he drops the form "er" and employs the pronoun "du". This fact would seem to indicate that the pronoun "du" may be used, among other things, to express contempt, or at least entire lack of respect, while "er" is the pronoun of respect.

In the above quotations, including pages 165 and 166, we find used in address (see underscored pronouns) er, four times; ihm, two times; and sich three times. That is to say, the third personal pronoun is here used as the pronoun of address nine times in all.

On page 196, in a letter signed "Der Jäger," we find a very interesting use of the third person plural pronoun in direct address. This letter affords the only illustration to be found in the entire volume of this usage. It begins with the title of respect "Wol=Ehrwürdiger, u. " It then continues, "Wan ich nicht . . . , so hätte ich nicht Ursache gehabt E. Wol. = Ehrw. ihren Speck zustelen, worley sie vermutlich sehr erschrockt worden. Ich bezeuge beym Höchsten dass sie solche Angst wider meinen Willen eingenommen . . . "

In both cases where "sie" is used above, it refers back to Ehrwürden. Grammatically, the pronoun "sie" is plural, but it means nothing more nor less than "you". It is to be noted

in the above letter that "euer" is used as the possessive form of "sie". The form "euer" is abbreviated into a capital "E". the above manner of using the third person plural pronoun in direct address still exists in Germany, as the proper usage between strangers, and it is expressive of marked courtesy.

In the whole of Book II, we find third personal pronouns used in direct address thirteen times. When used in direct address they appear, as we have above stated, to indicate respect on the part of the speaker for the person spoken to, whereas "du" indicates lack of respect.

C. It is in Book III that the substitution of the third person for the second person begins to occur frequently.

On page 207, line 23 ff., Simplicius uses it in addressing a stranger, who later proves to be Jupiter, but with whom he is not yet acquainted. That he uses the third person for the purpose of showing courtesy, we may prove by his own words. He says, "Ich gedachte, ist dieser Mann vom Feind, so setzt es eine gute Ranzion, wo nicht, so wiltu ihm so höfflich tractieren, und ihm dadurch das Hertz dermassen abstehlen, dass es dir künftig dein Lebtag wol bekommen soll . ." Simplicius

then addresses Jupiter with the following words, "Der Herr wird ihm belieben lassen, vor mir hin in Busch zugehen, wofern er nicht als Feind wil tractirt seyn;" Later he says, "Der Herr wird ihm nicht zuwider seyn lassen, sich vor diszmal in die Zeit zu schicken.

In the above quotations we find the pronouns "er", "ihm," "ihn;" and "sich," used one time each in address. Here, the use of the third person seems to be a formal as well as a courteous mode of address, for as soon as the feeling of strangeness has disappeared we find Simplicius addressing Jupiter, using the pronoun "du", "Nun dan mein lieber Jove . . . meine Frage, die du u.s.w." (See page 208, line 8). We would scarcely be justified in assuming that because of this change from "er" to "du", Simplicius has lost any of his former respect for Jupiter. He has merely become more intimate with him.

The above illustration seems to indicate then, that "du" may be also used as a respectful form of familiar address. (For an example of "du" used in disrespectful address see page 166, line 3.) We might summarize the use of "du" by saying that it is the familiar pronoun of address, whether the address be respectful or disrespectful. The pronoun "er" on the other hand, is the pronoun used in formal address.

But let us look at some other illustrations. On page 235, line 35, Simplicius says to his Lieutenant, "Ich mercke, dass sich der Herr fürchtet." As this is the only sentence in which Simplicius address his Lieutenant, we can draw no other conclusion than that Simplicius here probably uses the third person as a means of showing respect. The content of the sentence would seem to indicate, however, that if respect was intended to be shown, it was ironic rather than genuine respect.

On page 249, line 13, a young cavalryman, who has captured Simplicius and who regards him as "einen Edlemann," also as an "Officer", speaks to him thus, "So hat er Glück, dass er uns vor 4 Wochen nicht in die Hände gerathen, dan zu selbiger Zeit hätte ich ihm kein Quartier geben noch halten dürfen, dieweil man ihm damol bey uns vor einen öffentlichen Zauberer gehalten hat."

It is quite reasonable to suppose that the third person is used here to indicate respect, for Simplicius, himself, says of the young soldier, ". . . er erfreute sich trefflich, dass er die Ehre hatte, den berühmten Jäger gefangen zu haben, . . ."

We may feel equally certain that the next case of substitution of the third person for the second, is also done for the sake of politeness, for, Simplicius, after addressing his

"Commandant" as "Hochgeehrter Herr Obrister (see page 253, line 20 ff.). then says, (see line 29) "Er beliebe mich dieser Zumuthung zuüberheben."

On page 266, line 3 ff., the substitution occurs in all, fifteen times. the pastor is talking to Simplicius. "Wessen das Hertz voll ist, gehet der Mund über, sagte er (that is, the pastor) ferners, wan der Herr (Simplicius) nicht selbsten wüste wie einem Buler ums Hertz ist, so hätte er dieses Weibes Passiones nicht so wol aussführen, oder vor Augen stellen können:
. . Ja, ja, antwortete er (the pastor), das glaube ich gern, aber er (Sim.) versichere sich, dass ich mehr von ihm weisz, als er sich einbildet ! Der Herr ist frisch und jung, er ist müssig und schön, er lebt ohne Sorge, und wie ich vernehme, in allem Überflusz, darum bitte und ernahme ich ihm im Herrn, dass er bedencken wolle, in was vor einem gefährlichen Stand er sich befindet, er hüte sich vor dem Thier das Züpfle hat, will er anders sein Glück und Heil beobachten."

There seems to be an entirely respectful tone about the above passage. But we find it difficult to say just why the third person is used here, for Simplicius and the pastor are very well acquainted with one another.

In this same paragraph the pastor drops the third person, and takes up the forms "ihr" and "euer". See line 25 ff., "Herr seydt

versichert, dass mir eure, als meines Gutthäters, zeitliche
Wolffahrt ausz Christlicher Liebe so hoch angelegen ist, als ob
ihr mein eigener Sohn wäret"

The above use of "ihr" would seem to indicate that the plural form of the familiar pronoun "du" may be used by one person in addressing another, when the relationship is one of more or less kindly respect, even though there is little need of formality. But as to just why the familiar plural form of the pronoun should be taken up by the pastor, and the third personal singular form should be dropped, I find it difficult to say. Possibly the forms "ihr" and "er" may be used interchangeably, for on page 268, line 11, the pastor again uses the form "ihr" in addressing Simplicius, but in line 15 of the same page he resumes and continues to use the third person singular form. "O nein, sagte er (this is the address of the pastor), sondern daran höre ichs, weil ihr die Mariam anruffet. . . . Das wol, antwortete er (the pastor is again speaking), aber ich ermahne und bitte ihm so hoch als ich kan, er wolle Gott die Ehre geben, und mir gestehen welcher Religion er beygethan sey? dan ich zweiffle sehr, dass er dem Evangelio glaube (obzwar ich ihm alle Sontage in meiner Kirche gesehen) weil er das verwichene Fest der Geburt Christi weder bei uns noch den Lutherischen zum Tisch desz Herrn gangen!"

I can see no reason why the pastor changes his pronoun of address from "ihr" to "er" in the above passage, unless it be that these forms may be used interchangeably. Neither on page 266, nor on page 268, is there any change of attitude which would allow an explanation for the sudden change of the pronoun or address.

On page 268, line 31, the pastor continues to address Simplicius, using the third personal pronoun. "Jetzt, . . . glaube ich erst recht, dass er ein kühnes Soldatenhertz habe, . . . weil er gleichsam ohn Religion und Gottesdienst auff den alten Kaiser hinein dahin leben, und so frevelhaftig . . . schlagen darf!" Again in line 39, of page 268, and in the first few lines of page 269, "Er sage mir doch warum Er seiner Eltern Fusstapffen in der reinen Christlichen Religion nicht nachfolget? Oder warum er sich eben sowenig zu dieser, als zu einer andern begeben will, . . ." Also in lines 1 and 2, of page 170, the pastor says, ". . . ich hoffe zu Gott, er werde ihm erleuchten, und ausz dem Schlamm helfen; zu welchem Ende ich ihm dan unsere Confession . . . bewähren will.

It will be noted that between the pages 268 and 270 inclusive, the "Pfarrer" addresses Simplicius, using the third person, twenty-nine times in all.

Were there no other reason for doing so, the very fact that the Pastor uses the third person in addressing him would be sufficient reason for Simplicius using the third person in reply. He does this in his reply on page 269, line 12, and lines 37 and 38. "Er sehe doch, so will ich ihm mit grosser Dankbarkeit folgen, und die Religion annehmen, die er selbst bekennt.

On page 271, line 9, a "Reformirter Obrist-Leutenant" sends for Simplicius that he may have him to act as a sort of honorary witness. When Simplicius arrives at the dwelling of the Leutenant, the latter greets him with the words, "Monsieur, seine Neutralität, die er zwischen Bürgern und Soldaten hält, ist eine Ursache, dasz ich ihm zu mir bitten lassen"

Sometime later, when this Obrist-Leutenant finds that Simplicius has dishonored his daughter, he drops the third personal form of the pronoun, and addresses Simplicius using only "du" as his pronoun of address. As the Leutenant is at this point threatening Simplicius with violence, and hurling all sorts of invective in his direction, we may point out this passage as a second illustration of the fact, that the form "du" may be used to indicate lack of respect. See page 274, line 2 ff., "Ach du Bestia" (Also see page 165 unten and page 166 oben for a similar illustration.)

Under the embarrassing circumstances in which he finds himself, Simplicius assumes a rather humble role, and implores the

father of the girl to show mercy. Whether Simplicius now uses the form "er" in addressing the wronged father, as a means of courting favor, it would be impossible for us to say, as this is the only passage in which Simplicius addresses the Lieutenant directly. We can at least say that he is not speaking to her father in a manner that is lacking in respect. See page 276, line 3 ff., "Ich weisz nicht, Herr Schwehrvater warum er alles so widersinns anstellet, wan andere neue Eheleute copulirt werden, so führen sie die nächste Verwandte schlaffen, er aber jaget mich nach der Copulation nicht allein aus dem Bette, sondern auch gar aus dem Hausz, und anstatt desz Glückes, das Er mir in Ehestand wünschen sollte, will er mich nicht so glückseelig wissen, meines Schwehers Angesicht zusehen und ihm zu dienen."

The father of the wronged girl has sent for the pastor. The latter, on his arrival, attempts to calm the angry father by saying (see page 275, line 3 ff.,) "Herr Obrist Lieutenant, brauchet eure hohe Vernunft, der Herr Obrist Lieutenant (hat) auch keine Schande davon zugewarten, wan er nur diesen Fehler (der ohn das noch niemand bewusst) heimlich halten und verzeihen, seinen Consens zu beyder Verehelichung geben. . ." The form "er" is evidently respectful usage for the Obrist Lieutenant has once previously spoken to the pastor using the words, "Herr Pfarrer" and the Pastor has replied using the form "Herr Obrist Lieutenant. (See page 274,

line 30; also page 275, line 3.) These two passages indicate that the relationship between the pastor and the Lieutenant was one of respect.

On page 279, line 9 ff., the "Commandant" uses the third person in speaking to Simplicissimus. That the "Commandant feels a kindly and respectful interest in Simplicissimus we may feel sure of from the fact that he has interceded with Simplicius Schwehrvater in behalf of Simplicius himself. (See page 278, line 15 ff.). In his address to Simplicius he says (see page 279, line 9 ff.), "dieweil er ein junger frischer Soldat ist, so wäre es eine grosse Torheit, wan er mitten in jetzigen Kriegsläufften ein anders, als das Soldaten-Handwerk zutreiben, vor die Hand nehme es ist weit besser, sein Pferd in eines andern Stall zustellen, als eines andern in dem seinigen zufüttern; Was mich anbelangt, so wil ich ihm ein Fähnlein geben, wan er will.

We find that in the entire third Book the third person is substituted for the second person, in all, fifty-five times. It is not possible for us to fully explain all of these cases of substitution, but on the whole "er" seems to be used in cases where the address is somewhat formal, and in cases where the speaker wishes to show respect for the person to whom he is speaking. The form "du" seems to be used on the other hand in all cases of familiar address, whether that address be of a kindly nature or of an insulting nature.

D. BOOK IV

We find more third personal pronouns used in direct address in Book IV than in any of the other books of Simplicissimus. This is in large part due to the fact that in Book IV Simplicius is taking the role of a gentleman.

On page 292, Simplicius expresses the fear that his former landlord has overcharged him, and that he has sent him away from Köln that he might fleece him further. The company is made up of people of very good rank, socially. Replying to the expressed fear of Simplicius a doctor says, "das könne wol seyn . . .," and a nobleman says, "nein, wan er zu solchem Ende, hieher geschickt worden ist, dasz er hier bleiben solle, so ist es darum geschehen weil er ihm seines Geitzes wegen so viel Drangsal anthäte." In the last clause of the above sentence, the pronoun "er" refers to Kostherr (landlord), and the "ihm" refers to Simplicius, who is being addressed.

In summing up the whole situation the doctor says (see line 25 of page 292), "es sey geschehen ausz was vor einer Ursache es wolle, so lasse ich wol gelten, dasz er hier bleiben muss; Er lasse sich aber das nicht irren, ich will ihm schon wieder mit guter Gelegenheit nach Teutschland verhelfen, er schreibe ihm nur,

dasz er den Schatz wol beobachte, sonst werde er scharffe Rechenschaft darum geben müssen." In the same paragraph he says to Simplicius, ". . . und ich will glauben, dasz ihr die Obligation, Krafft deren er die Pferde angepacket und verkaufft hat, jetzt erst mit euch gebracht habet."

In the entire conversation quoted above "er" is used in direct address ten times. That the usage of both er and ihr is here indicative of respect we may conclude from the fact that the whole relationship between the doctor and Simplicius is one of respect. The fact that there seems to be no change of tone or attitude on the part of the doctor when he drops the pronoun er, and begins to use the pronoun du, seems to be a very good proof that these pronouns may be used interchangeably.

On page 294, line 34, a Herr Doktor is telling what takes place whenever he visits a prince. He says, ". . . wan ich zu einem Fürsten komme, so heist es: Herr Doktor, er setze sich nieder." The form "er" is plainly quoted as direct address, and expressive of respect.

From page 300 to page 306, inclusive, we find a number of good examples in the conversation which takes place between Simplicius, himself, and a woman whom he describes as "eine alte adeliche Dame." Beginning with line 27, on page 300, this woman addresses Simplicius thus, "Monsieur, wan er etwas von den

Kräftten der Liebe weisz,, so wird er sich um soviel destoweniger verwundern, wan dieselbe auch ein schwaches Weibesbild meistert; Er ist nicht seiner Laute halber, wie man ihm und Mons. Canard Überredet gehabt,"

Continuing in line 39, she says "Derowegen hat sie (the pronoun sie refers to a second woman) mir beföhlen, dem Herrn als meinem Landsmann, solches anzuzeigen, und ihm höher zubitten, . . dass er diesen Abend sich bey ihr einfinden, und seine Schönheit genugsam von ihr betrachten lasse, welches er ihr verhoffentlich als einer vornehmen Damen nicht abschlagen wird." Beginning again with line 24, page 301, we find her saying, "Sachte, Sachte mein hochgeehrter Herr, Landsmann, Er lasse diese unnötige Gedanken ausz dem Sinn, . . . Wan diejenige, die ihm über alles liebet, gern hätte, dasz er Wissenschaft von ihrer Person haben solte, so hätte sie ihm freylich nicht hieher, sondern den geraden Weg zu sich kommen lassen, . . ." She then says that he must be blindfolded. ". . . wan er von hierausz zu ihr geführt wird, weil sie auch so gar nicht will, dass er den Ort, geschweige bey wem er gesteckt, wissen sollte; Bitte und ermahne demnach den Herrn so hoch als ich immer kan, er erzeige sich gegen dieser Dame, sowol es ihre Hoheit, als ihre gegen ihm tragende unausprechliche Liebe meritiret, da er anders nicht gewärtig seyn will zuerfahren, dass sie mächtig genug sey, seinen Hochmuth und

Verachtung, auch in diesem Augenblick zu straffen: Wird er sich aber der Gebühr nach gegen Ihr einstellen, so sey er versichert, dass ihm auch der geringste. Tritt, den er ihrentwegen gethan, nicht unbelohnt verbleiben wird."

Simplicius now replies to the woman, see line 12 page 302, ff., "Nun dan, meine hochgeehrte Frau Landsmännin, wan ihm dan so ist, wie sie mir vorgebracht, so vertraue ich meine Person ihrer angeborenen Teutschen Redlichkeit, der Hoffnung sie werde nicht zulassen, vielweniger selbst mitteilen, dasz einem un-schuldigen Teutschen eine Untreue widerfahre, Sie vollbringe, was ihr meinetwegen befohlen ist, die Dame, von deren sie mir gesagt, wird verhoffentlich keine Basilisken Augen haben, mir den Hals abzusehen."

And the woman replies to Simplicius, see line 22, page 302. "Er wird mehr Ergetzung finden, als er sich sein Tag niemals einbilden dürfen." On page 303, line 13, the old lady addresses Simplicius who has just arrived for his first visit, with these words: ". . nun willkommen Herr Landsmann, kan er noch sagen, dass man ihm mit Verrätherey hintergehe? Er lege nur allen Unmuth ab, und erzeige sich wie neulich auff dem Theatro, da er seine Euridicen vom Plutone wieder erhielt, ich versichere ihm, er wird hier eine schönere antreffen, als er dort eine verloren." On page 303, line 27, Simplicius says to the old lady, who is tempting him, "Madame

sie saget mir wol davon, wan ich nicht schon verheuratet wäre! "

On page 305, line 38, she gives Simplicius an angry warning, "Herr, wan ihm sein Kopff lieb ist, so unterstehe er sich dessen nicht, was er im Sinn hat. Er lege sich und sei versichert, da, er mit Ernst sich bemühen wird, diese Dame wider ihren Willen zusehen, dass er nimmermehr lebendig von hinein komt!"

In the preceding conversations with this evil old woman we find fifty-one examples of the use of the third person in direct address. But on page 306, line 39, and on page 307, lines 1 and 2, the old woman changes to the pronouns "ihr" and "euch" with no apparent change of attitude or tone. Simplicius has just asked her if he should not pay the young ladies for their services. The old woman replies "bey Leib nicht, dan wan ihr solches thätet, so würde es die Dames verdriessen; ja sie würden gedencken, Ihr bildet euch ein . . . u.s.w. ." This illustration is one more proof that the pronoun "ihr" may be substituted for the pronoun "er".

The fact that the third personal pronoun is so often used by the old woman in addressing Simplicius is probably to be accounted for on the ground that, while she was rather low morally, socially she was of very good rank. The description of her apartments, and the fact that she refused to accept money from Simplicius, indicates that she was probably also well-to-do.

It is only natural that

Simplicius, in his turn, should address the old woman with the third personal pronoun form since she has used this form in addressing him.

On meeting a fellow whom he thinks to be "Schönstein" Simplicius sets out to make sure of his identity with the words, "Monsieur Schönstein, ist ers, oder ist ers nicht? (See page 322, line 26). Immediately after this, the two men embrace and address one another using the form "du". This is a second instance where we find the form "er" used between people who are strangers, or who think they are strangers. And, as in the former case (see page 207), the form "er" is soon given up, and the more familiar "du" is substituted.

In a letter addressed to "dem Obristen Quartier Schildwacht," Simplicius says, (see pages 326-327) "Monsieur, u.s.w., Wan meinem Hochg. Herrn beliebte, denjenigen den er in der Schlacht errettet, . . . auch anjetzo durch sein vortrefflich ansehen auss dem allerarmseligsten Stand von der Welt zuerlösen, wohinein er, als ein Ball desz unbeständigen Glücks, gerathen: So würde ihm solches nicht allein nicht schwer fallen, sondern er würde Ihm auch vor einen ewigen Diener obligirn . . ."

The letter is signed "S. Simplicissium".

The whole tone of the above letter conveys the impression that Simplicissium feels great reverence for the person to whom

he is writing. And it is only reasonable to suppose that the usage of the form "er" is in keeping with this spirit of respect. On being brought into the presence of this Herr Obristen, Simplicius says (see line 12, page 327), "Herr, . . . ich bin der arme simplicius selbst, der jetze kommt denselben sowol vor die Erlösung bey Wittstock zudancken, als Ihm zubitten, mich wieder zuerlädigen."

Simplicius has here addressed the Obristen using the third person four times, in all.

Simplicius is evidently not the only one to show respect to this Obristen, for on page 327, line 26, a Jewish soldier addresses the Obristen thus (see line 36, page 327), "Bitte dero-wegen den Herrn Obristen, er wolle mir den Gefallen erweisen" And on page 328, line 5 ff., the Obrister replies, "Mein hochgeehrter Herr vergebe mir, wan ich glaube, ihm beliebe nur zu probiren, ob ich ihm auch so willig zu dienen sei, als er dessen wol werth ist, und wofern er so gesinnet, so begehre er etwas anders, das in meiner Gewalt stehet, so wird er meine Willfährigkeit im Werck erfahren.

The above passage is the last one to occur in Book IV, which affords an illustration of the substitution of the third personal pronoun for the pronouns of the second person. Including the seven cases to be found in this preceding passage, Book IV

contains seventy-six cases of the third person being used in direct address.

No new principles seem to have been brought out by our study of Book IV, but the principles deduced from our study of the preceding books have been reaffirmed by this study of book IV.

E. BOOK V

In Book V there are relatively few cases in which the third person is used in address. There is an unusual amount of indirect discourse in this book.

On page 380, line 1 cf., Simplicius speaks to Hertzbruder as follows, ". . . was wunderliche Rede seyn das, hochgeehrter Hertzbruder, er gibt mündlich zuvernehmen, dasz er mir verbunden sei, und will doch nicht davor seyn, dass ich unser Geld, beydes ihm und mir zu Schaden, nicht unnütz verschwende."

We may feel sure, from his soliloquies just preceding this speech, and from the fact that he uses the form "Hochgeehrter Hertzbruder," that Simplicius is filled with a great deal of respect for his companion at the time he is speaking to him.

On page 409, line 20 cf., his "Petter" speaks to Simplicius thus, "der Herr Sohn und Petter wird nichts anders sehen als ein Ebenbild eines Meyers, der mitten in einem grossen Wald ligt, und

wann er seine jetzige Lust mit beschwerlicher Unlust gebüset, so wird er nichts anders als Reue, müde Füße, haben."

On page 446, line 17 cf., his Herr Obrister addresses Simplicius thus, ". . . der Herr thue nach seinem Belieben, allein hätte ich vermeinet, wan ihm Gott und das Glück grüsstete, so sollte er beyden billich dancken, wan er ihm aber ja nicht helfen lassen, noch gleichsam wie ein Prontz leben will, so verhoffe ich gleichwol, er werde davorhalten, ich habe an ihm das meinige nach Auserstem Vermögen zuthun keinen Fleisz gesparet."

We feel from the narration preceding this address that these words are rather formally delivered, and we are confirmed in this conviction by the descriptive note, added by the author (see line 24), "darauff hinmachte er einen tieffen Bückling, ging seines Weges und liesz mich dort sitzen"

In Book V there are only eleven instances where the third person is used in direct address. But in each of these cases the same principles seem to apply that have been met with in the preceding books.

F.

Book VI

In Book VI there is a considerable increase over the the number of examples to be found in Book V.

On page 525, line 31, Simplicius writes the following warning for the benefit of one of his "Gastherrn." "Edler und frommer und hochgeehrter Herr, ich bedancke mich und bitte Gott dasz ers dem Herrn sonst habe ich sorge, der Herr mögte sich vielleicht künfftig zuweit in Gefahr wagen und Gott versuchen weil er so eine treffliche Kunst von mir wider das Schiessen gelernet: als habe ich den Herrn warnen; und ihm die Kunst erläutern wollen, damit sie ihm vielleicht nicht zuunstaten und Schaden gereiche, ich habe geschrieben." This whole letter and, in particular, the beginning words of the letter are indicative of much respect. And as in a preceding case (see page 94, line 15) the third person of the pronoun seems to be used as a means of continuing this respectful address.

On page 531, Simplicius tells of his meeting a "jungen wohlgebutzten Menschen." The latter evidently regards Simplicius as a beggar, for when Simplicius passes him by he calls out, "Ha! warum forderstu mir keine Almosen ab, . . ." (See line 33 of page 531).

It is to be noted that the stranger has used the form "du" in speaking to Simplicius but that Simplicius uses the form "er" in his reply. "Herr, ich konte mir leicht einbilden dass er kein Brot bey sich trägt, darum habe ich ihm auch nicht bemühet . . ." On page 532, line 5, "nein Herr, er beliebe

nur zu glauben . . . dasz ich dasselbe darum verachte, damit es mich nicht stolz machen soll."

From what we have previously observed we feel that there is nothing unusual about the fact, that in the above passage a beggarly-looking fellow should be addressed with the "du" form, nor on the other hand, that he should reply to the well-dressed gentleman, who has just spoken to him, using the form "er".

On page 534, Simplicius tells about one of his adventures during which he is caught out in a severe rain storm. He is near a noble-looking castle and is taken into dry quarters by the hospitable "Schloz-herr." The private Secretary of Simplicius benefactor, later conducts him to a sleeping room and leaves him with the reassuring words, "nun wolan Herr Simplici! er schlafe wol; ich weisz zwar dass er kein Gespänst zu fürchten pflaget, aber ich versichere ihm, dasz diejenige so in disem Zimmer gehen, sich mit keiner Karbatsch verjagen lassen."

It is also to be noted that the benefactor himself addresses Simplicius using the form "er". This benefactor is spoken of as the "Schloss Herr" and his property is described as "einem edelichen Sitz." (See line 5 ff., page 534)

On page 538, line 27 ff., this "Schloss-Herr" greets Simplicius as follows: "Wohl wie hats ihm heint Nacht zugeschlagen, hat er keine Karbatsch vonnöhten gehabt?" Again he

asks, in line 31, ". . . wie ist es aber ggangen? . . . fürchtet er sich nocht nicht vor den Geistern?"

In the answer of Simplicius we find a curious kind of direct discourse. See line 33 of page 438, "ich antwortete (Simplicius is here quoting himself as having spoken to his host), dasz es ein kurtzweilig Ding um die Geister sei, werde ich nimmermehr sagen; dasz ich sie darum aber eben fürchte, werde ich nimmermehr gestehen; aber wie es abgangen bezeuget zum Theil disz varbrante Leylachen, und ich werde es dem Herrn erzehlen, sobald er mich nur in seinen grünen Saal führet, allwo ich ihm desz Principal Geistes, der biszher hierin ggangen, wahren Conterfeit weisen soll."

In the above quotation the third person pronouns "er" and "ihm" are used in direct address one time each.

On page 539, line 9, the Schlosz-Herr says, ". . . so glaubet er dan nur was ich ihm hievor im Saur-Brunn erzehlet habe?" And Simplicius answeres him, "der Herr gebe sich nur zu frieden, er wird davon erlediget werden, ohne dasz es ihm einen Heller kosten solle; ja er wird noch Geld dazu empfangen. On page 542, line 10, Simplicius is again addressing the Schlosz-Herr, "mein Herr es gibet mich Wunder wie er mich einen Herrn nennen mag, da er doch siehet, dasz ich mit Fleisz ein armer Betler zu verbleiben suche."

And the reply given is: "Wohl so verbleibe er dan sein Lebtag bey mir, und nehme sein Allmosen täglich an meiner Tafel."

But Simplicius refuses the offer with the words, "Herr wan ich solches thäte, so wäre ich ein grösser Herr als er selbsten? . . will mein Herr mir aber je eine Verehrung thun, so bitte ich er lasse mir meinen Rock füttern weil es jetzt auff den Winter losz gehet."

The respectful forms of address used in the preceding passages are probably to be accounted for from the fact that Simplicius is a guest and that he is being most hospitably treated in every way. Naturally we would expect him also to be addressed in a courteous manner.

On page 558, Simplicius is telling about his existence on an island, with his "Kamerad" and the "Küchin." This comrade desires to marry the cook, and the latter seems willing to marry, but she urges the comrade to first dispose of Simplicius for, to use her own words, "er bedencke nur selbst, wie ihm Argwahn und Eyfersucht plagen würde, wan er mich heurahtet, und der Alte täglich mit mir conversiret obgleich er (this pronoun evidently refers back to "der Alte") ihm (the pronoun "ihm" refers to the person spoken to) zum Cornuto zumachen niemals in Sinn nehme?"

It seems rather curious that after having reached the point where they discuss their prospective marriage, the "Küchin" addresses her husband-to-be using the form er. This address can

scarcely be classed as formal address. It seems much more reasonable to say that as it is here used, er is indicative of respect.

Our final example is to be found on page 576, line 13. Simplicius here says, "es kam einer zu mir geloffen, der sagte gantz ernstlich, Herr Capitain, ich bitte ihm um hundert-tausend Gottes willen, er wolle Iustitiam administriren, und mich vor den Kerlen beschützen!" It requires but little use of the imagination to see why the speaker in the above quotation would desire to gain the favor of Simplicius. Very naturally he uses the pronoun "er" as this pronoun is one of respect.

In all, there are thirty-five examples to be found in Book VI, illustrating the use of the third person in place of the second person in direct address.

A Summary of the Usage of the Third Personal
Pronouns in Direct Address in
Simplicissimus.

The pronoun "er" seems to be used:

1. Between people of equal rank and of good social standing, as long as they are on good terms with one another. See page 165. In this usage "er" seems to be capable of being used interchangeably with "ihr". See page 292, mitten. And both "er" and "ihr" seem to imply respect for the person addressed.
2. As the pronoun of address before a speaker has become acquainted with the person to whom he is speaking. See page 207, line 33 ff. Upon becoming acquainted the pronoun "du" may be substituted. See page 208, line 8 ff.
3. By an inferior to a superior, especially when the inferior is requesting something of his superior. See pages 326-327.
4. The form "er" seems to be used in written address, when, under like conditions, "du" would be the pronoun used in verbal address. See page 525, line 36; and page 526, line 7.

The pronoun sie (she) occurs only six times in the entire

book. It seems likely that the usage of sie would differ from the usage of er only in the gender of the person addressed. The few cases in which sie is used seem to bear out this theory. See page 302, line 12.

The pronoun sie (they) is to be found in a letter on page 196. The letter begins with the words E. Wol = Ehrw and the form sie is in apposition to Ehrw., although it means simply "you." The pronoun sie has come to be used in direct address today even in cases where only one person is addressed. Whenever it is used in direct address today, it is spelled with a capital (S).

A Summary of the Usage of du and ihr
in Simplicissimus.

The pronoun du seems to be used:

1. with about the same effect that the indefinite man would give. See page 9, line 23.
2. In familiar address between individual people. Many examples of this usage may be found. We will cite only one illustration, viz, page 17, line 21.
3. In simple folk songs. See page 21-22.
4. Whenever the address is to an inferior. See page 59, line 19.
5. In self-address, both audible and mental. See page 56, line 28, and page 68, line 34.
6. Between persons of equality who are of a lower class. Page 40, line 30.
7. Sometimes by an inferior to his superior, i.e., when the speaker is very angry or impatient. Page 67, lines 1-8.
8. In biblical quotations, where Christ speaks to individual people. See page 72, line 7 cf.
9. And vice versa when an individual addresses the deity. See 557, line 19.

10. When a single inanimate object is addressed. See page 457, line 21 cf.

The pronoun *ihr* seems to be used:

1. Whenever a speaker is addressing more than one inanimate object. Page 28, line 27.
2. Or more than one person. Page 38, line 32.
3. Or only one person if that person be of superior rank to the speaker. See page 69, line 31.
- n 4. Also between individuals of equal rank if they are of high social grade. See page 292, line 33 cf. In this usage *ihr* seems capable of being used interchangeably with the third personal pronoun *er*. See page 292, line 8 cf.
5. Sometimes when a speaker is apparently addressing a person individually he is in reality addressing the individual as representative of a large group. See page 216, line 24.

It is interesting to note that in his later books *Simplicius* uses the forms *ihr* and *er* proportionately much more than in his first books. On the following page I have worked out a table showing both the exact number of times and the re-

relative number of times the various pronouns of address have been used in all six books.

A table showing the proportionate usage of the pronouns of address in *Simplicissimus*.

	du = thou;	ihr = ye;	er = he;	sie=she;	sie=they;	der du = thou;	Totals
Book I	: 223 = 85%	: 35 = 13%	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 2	: 260 = 15%
Book II	: 252 = 82%	: 39 = 12%	: 11 = 4%	: 0	: 2	: 0	: 304 = 17%
Book III	: 153 = 55%	: 69 = 24%	: 55 = 19%	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 277 = 16%
Book IV	: 255 = 68%	: 43 = 11%	: 70 = 18%	: 6=2%	: 0	: 0	: 374 = 21%
Book V	: 161 = 62%	: 86 = 33%	: 11 = 4%	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 258 = 14%
Book VI	: 151 = 57%	: 79 = 29%	: 35 = 13%	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 265 = 15%
Totals	: 1195 = 68%	: 351 = 20%	: 182 = 10%	: 6	: 2	: 2	: 1738

In column one, I have placed the actual number of times that du, in its various case forms, was used in the various books. By dividing this number by the total number of times pronouns were used in address in the same book, we get the per cent of times that du was used in address. Thus we have also figured the use of ihr, er, and sie.

In the final column we have placed the number of times pronouns of address were used in the various books. Percentages were here obtained by dividing this number by the number of times pronouns of address were used in all books.

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